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Dasiness Motices

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A general levy was made in demned

DOMESTIC .- The Chinese Minister has informed the Secretary of State of the removal of trade re- best site will be agitated in the meanstrictions upon native subjects. —— Frands in the ceusus of the South are alleged. ——
The Tennessee Democrats have divided and nominated John V. Wright and S. Wilson as candidates for Governor, = The Cali. ment and perfect drainage, and easy of forms Republican Convention nominated Presiden- necess from the centre of population of the tial electors and adjourned. - There were metropolis by numerous rapid transit lines. the last fiscal year. == The Soldiers' both rail and water transportation. The reunion at Columbus closed with a large attend- importance of the latter method in a city surmile in 2:11%, === Fifteen persons were injured by a railway accident near Spring Valley.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, - Encouraging reports were received at Republican Headquarters yesterday. The World's Fair Commission continued its session. - Captain Williams says that he is facilities for getting to the Exhibition should so hampered that he cannot keep the streets be at least as good as those for reaching the cleaned. = The Dental Association met again. popular seashere resort. The men employed upon the new dent to the barze Republic, = A decision was field's journey, has exhausted the various edi- stoutness. The other patient was a gardener, rendered in the Supreme Court, Special Term, against bank trustees, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.26 Stocks active and lower, closing weak and unsettled

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperatures. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 78°; lowest, 67°; average, 70%, .

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK. " Consider what Lee and Jackson would do scere they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26,

Before a company undertakes to build the biggest hotel in the world it ought to make sure of money enough to pay its workmen. The troubles at Rockaway Beach are not creditable to the enterprise which started out with such a flourish of trumpets.

Hancock has been weak because of his profound ignorance of affairs. He is simply a soldier-nothing more. But, since yesterday's publication, nobody can complain of the other end of the ticket. Mr. English is clearly a business man!

Perhaps if Captain Williams and Shore Inspector Hopkins would stop quarrelling and put their heads together in a friendly way they might devise some plan by which the city garbage can be thrown into the sea without coming back with the tide to pollute the Coney Island beaches. Their present attitude is not an exemplary one.

China cannot be blamed for wanting to manage her own business, but the news that the restrictions have been removed which have kept her merchants from engaging in foreign trade will not be welcome to Americans and Europeans who are employed in shipping her products and have built up great commercial houses at her ports.

It does not seem possible that so insane movement as a Fenian rising is on foot in Ireland, but the news of a mysterious raid upon a ship lying in Cork harbor bears upon its face no other explanation. The fact that sixty men could be secretly mustered for the purpose of assailing a foreign ship and robbing it of a small lot of rifles shows that the peace of Ireland is in a precarious condition. If a rebellion should break out the heartless rack-rent system so faithfully described in Mr. Redpath's letters to THE TRIBUNE, and the misery and starvation it causes, would have more to do with it than political discontent.

A split on the question of the State debt has divided the Tennessee Democrats into two contending factions. The State credit men, who believe in treating the bondholders as if they had rights to be respected, have nominated John W. Wright for Governor, and the liron of wheels, axles or rails which cannot be

Repudiators have put up S. F. Wilson against him. Unfortunately, the break does not extend to the electoral ticket. If they were logical the State credit men would abandon the party which in the West has advocated repudiation of the National debt and in the South has wiped out a large part of the State debts. The Tennessee Repudiators are quite right in insisting that they are the simon-pure Democrats. Democracy and Repudiation are the Siamese twins of our politics.

News of great importance comes from Scutari. The Albanians, whose national pride has been wounded by the proposed cession of a portion of their territory to Greece, have determined to shake off their allegiance to Turkey and form an independent State. They are fanatical Mussulmans, and they take this step only because the Sultan has yielded to the demands of the Powers respecting the Greek frontier. No one can foresee what diplomatic complications may result from this movement. The Ottoman Government, in its present feeble condition, will hardly venture to attempt the subjugation of these warlike mountaineers. Will the Powers responsible for the Berlin Conference undertake the task, or will they assent to the creation of a new Mahometan State in Europe?

As the country gets further off from the war the annual reunions of the soldiers who fought for the Union appear to increase in size and number and to arouse more and more public interest. The one which closed yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, was probably the largest ever held in that State. These gatherings of patriots who braved death that their country might be united and free have no political purpose. Their only object is to keep alive the friendships formed in camp and on the battlefield, and to cherish the memories of the great struggle for liberty and nationality. It sometimes happens, however, that statements or allusions are made in the orations which are not agreeable to the Democrats. This Is hardly to be avoided, and the party which upheld slavery and rebellion must not expect to have history blotted out to save its susceptibilities, especially as it is new engaged in a contest in which its only chance of success lies in the solid alliance of the recent rebels. The soldiers cannot entirely forget which party it was that sided with their enemies and thus protracted the war, piled a mountain of debt upon the country and slaughtered thousands of brave men.

The World's Fair Commission adjourned yesterday subject to the call of the chair. Under the provisions of the act of Congress Lima. Peru, for military duty. = the enterprise now goes into the hands The expulsion of Baron Hickey is con- of the Executive Committee chosen by by the French press, ==== The the Commission, which will at once open National Council of the Albanian League has books for subscription to the stock. When decided to throw off the Ottoman yoke, a certain amount of stock is subscribed Arms have been stolen from a bark in Cork another meeting of the Commission will be called, and the organization perfeeted. The important question of the F. of ample size, capable of landscape improvenew post offices established during If possible the grounds should be reached by Mand S. and St. Julien each trotted a rounded by water is too great to be overlooked. The Commissioners can profitably examine in connection with this point the means by which a hundred thousand people are conveyed to and from Coney Island in a single day. The

> The great interest in the recent Republican the speeches, and letters continue to come from all quarters asking for more copies. To meet this demand THE TRIBUNE'S entire report of the Conference, beginning with the speeches by General Garfield and others on the way to New-York, together with verbatim reports of the speeches at the Conference and at the serenade, details of General Garfield's stay in the city, and a full report of his return home, with speeches made on the way, has been brought together into a single sixteen-page Extra of the shape and size of our weekly issue. To this are appended both General Garfield's and General Arthur's letters of acceptance, a model stump speech by Garfield toward the close of the Ohio campaign of 1879, and the speech the other day by Galusha A. Grow opening the Pennsylvania canvass at Pittsburg. The whole document is still of fresh news interest, and is, besides, a compendium of political hot-shot for the campaign. Single copies will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 10 cents, and campaign clubs and committees will be supplied in any quantities at the rate of \$4 per hundred.

TWO RAILEOAD ACCIDENTS. One horror seems to tread upon another's heels this fatal summer of calamities on land and sea. To-day we have a full account of the railroad accident which occurred Wednesday evening at May's Landing, New-Jersey. Twelve hundred happy excursionists were returning to Philadelphia after a day spent upon the beach at Atlantic City. Their train was divided into two sections. The first section stopped upon a siding and the second came crashing into it. Some of the passengers in the rear car were crushed to death, some were killed by the escaping steam from the locomotive, and others, scarcely as fortunate as those who were instantly killed, are lingering in dreadful agony from scalds and bruises. The engineer of the rear section puts the blame upon his air-brake; but what was he doing so close to the other section that the safety of human life depended wholly on the prompt action of the brake? If he was violating the rules of the company in not keeping at a greater distance from the forward section, he is guilty of manslaughter; if the rules permit one train to follow another so closely, then the men who made the rules should be indicted. It is high time something were done to put a stop to the slaughter of passengers by transportation companies and their employés.

Another railroad accident, far less serious in its results, occurred in Northern New-Jersey, on the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, yesterday morning. The axle of a tender broke and two cars rolled down an embankment. Twelve persons received dislocations or bruises, but no one was killed. The passengers were shaken up like dice in a box, the rear car reversing positions with the front one in the descent, and both lodging bottom up in a ditch. This accident belongs to a class which no ordinary precaution can prevent, Slight flaws sometimes occur in the

duce serious mishaps.

RUMORS OF CENSUS FRAUDS. Rumors are in circulation that the census work in the South has not been honestly done, and that the enumerators, most of whom are Democrats appointed on the recommendation of Democratic Congressmen, have systematically inflated their returns to make the population greater than it is. If case, the fraud has is the this been committed for a political purpose. With a fair enumeration the South will inevitably lose a portion of its present power in Congress and in Presidential elections by reason of the great growth of the West during the last decade. Southern politicians are distressed at this prospect. They know that this is their last chance for getting control of the Government through an alliance with the Northern Democracy, because under a new apportionment the Republican West will outweigh their section, no matter how solid they may keep it. Can it be possible that there is a scheme on foot for applying the Alabama system of false counts at elections to the census?

It is said that Kentucky reports as great an increase of population since 1870 as Michigap. If this be true there is prima facie evidence of fraud in Kentucky. Everybody at all familiar with the two States knows that Kentucky has received very little immigration, and has no new region of country which has been settled since 1870, whereas the whole northern half of the lower peninsula of Michigan has filled up of late with farmers from the older States and from Europe. Hundreds of new villages have sprung up there, and vast districts which were covered with unbroken forests ten years ago have now a stable, prosperous population. The Commissioner of the Census, who understands his work thoroughly, will be likely to find a way of discovering and arcesting frauds in the South, if the reports are true of a systematic attempt to magnify the population of

SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF THE FAST. The files of the English and French press turnish abundant proofs of the interest excited by Dr. Tanner's fast in medical and scientific circles abroad. The experiment was regarded at the outset as a coarse imposture practised by conscienceless quacks, and the earliest details were received with incredulity and amusement. The enterprise of two of the London ner's condition gradually dispelled the notion that the undertaking was a vulgar performance public and to fill the pockets of speculators outside. The special dispatches were widely copied by the English press, copious extracts were taken from the American exchange flies, lating to this subject have been justified by the Parisian paragraph-writers made Dr. the importance of these new fields of Ameri-Tanner's stomach the subject of boulevard gos- can industry, and by the increased interest sip, and the medical journals of the two countries took part in the discussion with unwonted prempiness and professional zest. It was not long before the medical correspon-

dents of The Lancet were giving recent instances in their own practice to show that Dr. Tanner's fast was by no means unexampled. Two of these cases are worth citing. A physician of the highest standing attended a lady over sixty years of age, who for some unexplained reason had suddenly refused food in any form. She lived for exactly seven weeks, and died on the forty-minth or fiftieth day, during the whole of which period she took nothing but cold water-at first freely, but gradually m smaller quantities-with one exception-a dessertspoonful of brandy in water, which was never repeated. At the time of her death, although her arms and legs had become very at Rockaway have not been Comments were made on the acet- Conference in this city, and in General Gar- thin, her body retained much of its previous in properties or districts, and relying upon the when he received news of the death of his adjutant one days before his death ae took no food of any kind, either fluid or solid. In this case there was great emaciation before death, but his brain was clear to the last. These fresh instances, supported as they were by a great number of well-authenticated cases cited by medical writers and physiologists, dispelled the assumption that Dr. Tanner must be a ebarlatan and a cheat. The British Medical Journal propounced the experiment one of considerable scientific interest, albeit an absurd one in some respects, and stated it as an undoubted fact that an animal will live longer on water alone than on any proximate principle of food in a dry state. The Lancet spoke more disparagingly of the physiological aspects of the case, maintaining that the sole object of so sensational a performance was to ascertain, not whether a man could live forty days without food, which had been already proved by undoubted cases, but whether Dr. Tanner

From this judgment, now that this phenomenal test has come to an end and the patient is rapidly recovering from the effects of his prolonged fast, few American physiologists or physicians of recognized standing in their profession will be disposed to dissent. The upshot of the whole matter is that it has heretofore been known that human beings as well as animals can live a long time without food under favorable circumstances. While the limit for the existence of the human organism after all supplies have been cut off has been commonly set somewhere between eight and ten days, the ordinary text-books of physiology have given numerous instances in which like has been prolonged for thirty, forty, fifty, and even sixty days without food. In many of these cases the human body has passed into a condition analogous to the hibernating process, but vitality has been retained for long periods, especially when water was taken as a partial substitute for food. Dr. Tanner's feat, therefore, has not upset any fundamental opinions generally accepted by physiologists. It has exhibited the great power of the human will in carrying the physical organization through a terrible crisis, and the almost superhuman resistance which can be offered to an exhaustive strain upon the nervous system. It has brought to light the amazing capacity of the stomach under good conditions for immediate recuperation after prolonged abstinence from food. It has proved that, with the exception of the irritation of the nerves and the consequent irritability of temper, the wind is not materially affected by starvation-the same fact disclosed in the two instances cited by the medical correspondents of The Lancet. It has also shown that the temperature of a starving man is not necessarily affected by the withdrawal of supplies, and that the derangement of the vascular system may be easily repaired after a protracted period of abstinence. In these respects, Dr. Tanner's experience serves to modify in some measure the prevailing opinions respecting nutrition and the physical effects of starvation. Further than this it cannot go. It does not establish any

tablished theories of physiology.

new principles. It does not overturn any es-

detected by inspection, but are liable to pro- conducting a scientific experiment in an unscientific way. The few observations that were made were of the simplest nature, relating mainly to weight, pulse, and temperature, yet were taken with so little regularity and so carelessly as to be of slight scientific value. The weighing was mexact and the pulse was counted at various hours of the day. The temperature of the patient was the most astonishing feature of the fast, for the minimum during the forty days was ninety-eight degrees, in the face of Chossat's conclusion, based upon an elaborate series of experiments, that death from starvation is caused by a decline of animal heat. Unfortunately, the temperature in this case was not taken at the same hour nor invariably in the same way, although the thermometer was uniformly placed under the tongue. The meagreness of the results is mainly due to the crude and haphazard manner in which the case was watched and studied. It is melancholy to reflect that a human being should have undergone such agon zing suffering and displayed such magnificent grit without accomplishing any useful purpose.

NEWS FROM THE MINES. The new series of letters which our accomplished staff correspondent, Mr. White, is now sending to us from the mining camps of the Far West, is only one of many examples of the painstaking efforts THE TRIBUNE is making to give the public accurate information concerning the industrial development of this continent. The letters from the same hand published a year ago, and reprinted in Tribune Extras Nos. 49 and 51, furnished, in the judgment of mining experts and others familiar with the facts, the most authentic collection of information concerning the newly developed camps and districts ever given to the general public. These letters were based upon personal observations, made with deliberation and theroughness, in regions which a few years ago were not only undeveloped but unexplored. Four great centres of wealth were described: Leadville, the Black Hills, Montana and Utah. The starting point of the new series is the Hardscrabble District, or the extensive mining region in Colorado of which Silver Cliff and Rosita are the centres. This is a section of the Far West which is comparatively unknown, albeit it is now teeming with miners and pioneers. Mr. White is at present in New-Mexico exploring the region belonging to the company of which General Grant has recently accepted the Presidency. The property of this company will be examined, other mining camps not visited last year will be described, and journels, The Standard and The News, the great body of digested information colin publishing every day for three weeks lected last year will be enlarged and supplespecial dispatches relating to Dr. Tan- mented. In laying these letters before the business men and capitalists, large and small, of the East. THE TRIBUNE simply suns to conducted merely as a peopshow to gull the give them the solid facts on which any operations in mining ought always to be based.

THE TRIBUNE'S efforts to supply the public with the most trustworthy information rewhich has been shown by the community in mining enterprises during the last two years. So widespread is this interest that an admirable agency for collecting and distributing news from the mines has been organized. This is the Mining Associated Press, whose dispatches give the daily mining column of this paper a freshness, variety and range which they might-otherwise lack. The Association has in every principal camp a trustworthy correspondent, selected for his special knowledge of the mining properties of his district, who is instructed to send by telegraph all important information. When received in New-York this news is then sent daily by telegraph to leading newspapers in important cities. The Association has no pets and recognition which it deserves, not only promoting thereby all legitimate enterprises,

out also exposing many illegitimate schemes. Prominent mining operators may find in this honest and systematic method of collecting and scattering broadcast over the country the intelligence in which they are specially interested a way out of a difficulty which has caused them no little annovance. More than one needy little newspaper opened a mining department and importuned the managers of indeveloped and promising properties for advertising and for stock. In some instances the newspapers were paid for the advertising, but did not in their turn pay for the stock, and as soon as they got it threw it on the market. Sometimes the companies were asked for further contributions, and if they refused them were abused, and could find no asy mode of defence. When responsible journals in so many large cities publish so much authentic mining news as they are now doing, the managers of mines have no further use for the small-fry of the press. In a word, the mining interest has become so strong and is in such a healthy condition that it need appeal now only to the best newspapers.

Can we end sectionalism by surrendering to the

If Mr. English will take a heavy mortgage on the Democratic party, foreclose it, and put the concern up at sheriff's sale, he will do the country a valuable service. But he must be careful not to bid up to the amount of his mortgage—so as to get a per-sonal judgment besides.

The Democrats still delay to put Wade Hampton on the Northern stump. This is a curious misapprebension of the popular interest in this frank and outspoken statesman. If he is advertised to speak in the North, and the posters are conspicuously il luminated with his observation that Hancock represents the principles for which Lee and Jackson "fought for four years," there will be such crowds to hear him as have been seen nowhere for years.

It is probably apparent to the Democrats by this time that the Republican party is making no blunders this year. Connecticut emphasized this fact on Wednesday, and New-Jersey will follow suit pres-

English's foreclosure and tax sale record is not plated to stampede the workingmen for him.

The Democrats are in a queer state of mind about General Garfield's speeches. They are sure a worse lot was never made, and at the same time they growl because they were telegraphed all over the country. They are sure they have caused the Republicans a loss of thousands of votes, vet they are disgruntled because they have been published. This is the first time they have shown any disposition to regret the publication of anything which will injure Garfield. There is one way in which they can "get even." Start Hancock on a trip, make him speak, extempore, at every station, and have his speeches telegraphed. There isn't a Republican journal in the country which will not print them in its largest type and be mighty glad of the chance.

If Hancock would be serenaded and make a speech on the currency and tariff he would satisfy a large craving in the popular mind. Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, is not

only back in the Republican party, but has begun work for its success. He presided over the Jackson County Republican Convention and gave in aspeech some of the reasons which had convinced him that Dr. Tanner's fast demonstrates the fatuity of the Republican party was the only one in which

there was hope of progress in the right direction. On the tariff question he believes the Republican platform to be the one most in accordance with his views of what is best for the country. On the financial question, the Republican party has a record of fi lelity to honest money, while the record of the Democratic party displays no sincerity anywhere, Democratic party displays no sincerity anywhere, and the party is now dickering everywhere with the Gree backers. The best hope for civil service reform is in the Republican party. For that party has at least made an effort, while the Democratic party has made none and promises to make none. Mr. Blair is an admirable representative of the Liberals of 1872, and his summary of the reasons which have led him back to his party, is the same as every ed him back to his party is the same as every ther Liberal is making for a similar act.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were hey alive," excluims Wade Hampton. " These are the same principles for which they fought for four years." Is it "sectionalism" to make a declaration like this, or "sectionalism" to quote it!

Mr. English is the "Poor Man's Friend," and a beautiful candidate for a close State like Indiana. If "that man Halstead" hasn't already attended to it, THE TRIBUNE will furnish the Democratic managers a handsome document, showing Mr. English's wavs with poor men, which ought to be freely distributed at every mass-meet-ing they hold from now till election day. It is well calculated to influence votes.

It was Halstead who had that amazing-list of foreclosures, purchases at tax sales, and the like dug up. No doubt Mr. English now speaks of "that man Halstead" more spitefully than ever.

"The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen." Seventy-live thousand stuffed Democratic majority in the Republican State of Alabama. 'Rah for reconciliation and change!

General Hancock might issue a bulletin to the Southern brethren, conched in this taking way: "A free ballot, a full vote and a fair count '-nevertheless, it will be more discreet to put a limit to the size of the majority. I order, therefore, that in every Southern State the reconciliation, anti-sectional majority be kept under 19,000," anti-sec-Candidate English announces that he is watching

he newspapers carefully, is cutting out all attacks upon himself, and after election will sue for libel every correspondent and enter whom be catches abusing him. The great man evidently forgets that telling the truth does not constitute a libel. But, does no mean to bring a hool-suit against the books of the Sheriff of Marion County, Indiana? That's what a palpitating public wants to know!

The strongest recommendation of General Hanock which his adherents put forward is that he is meerat." Nobody apparently sees the urging that General Gariield was "a a war Democrat."

PERSONAL.

Senator Thurman is trying to make summer life olerable by staying at that pleasant resort, Put-in-

Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, will deliver the address on the occasion of the ninety-ninth an-aversary of the battle of Fort Griswold.

Oliver Ames will give the members of the Massachusetts State Senate a dinner at his summer house at Martha's Vineyard, on the 25th inst. The Ithaca Journal mentions among the possibili

ties, the early resignation of Minister Andrew D. White as President of Cornell University.

A statue of the late Senator Collamore, of Vermont, which was executed by Mr. Hiram Powers, was placed in the Capitol at Washington, on Wed-

Lord Salisbury likes novelties, and has introduced into Hatfield House numerous appliances not com monly included under the head of modern improve ments. He is now experimenting with elect-lamps, and expects, before next winter, to be inc-pendent of gas and tapers.

It is reported in London as a curious circumstance -if nothing more-that the Russian, English and Halian Ambassadors, as well as Prince Bismarck, are to remain to Berita all summer. It ennet be that they are staying there for the pleasure of it, for the German Capital is a most undesirable summer residence. The heat is oppressive, and the odors from surface drainings are nauscuting.

A massive walking-stick more than 150 years old, once the property of Thomas Hancock, uncle of John Hancock, is now in the possession of Mr. Alexander Williams, of Boston. This venerable cane, which is in perfect preservation, bears its first by telegraph to leading newspapers in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Cincianatt, St. Louis, Louisville, and other important entire. The Association has no task

King George of Greece was very deeply moved field's journey, has exhausted the various edi-tions of The Tribers containing reports of late Baron Guldenerone were cadets together in the Royal Danish Navy, and a couple of years after the King had ascended the Greek throne he sent for his old comrade, who has not left him since. Baron Guidencrone, who belonged to the old Dauish nobility, and who married a Greek heiress, died of consumption, which is hereditary in his family, and has carried off many of its members in the prince

Charles Sumner told Anne Hampton Brewster once that among the pleasantest memories of his life was a solitary summer he spent in Rome in his conne manhood, the first visit he paid to Europe. Such long delicious hours of study he had from early dawn to late afternoon!-- then he rambled out on the Campagaa, and through the then very picturesque streets of Papal Rome, until bed-time. Life seemed to stand still in one blessed moment of peace, and rest, and high intellectual reverie. Miss Brewster adds: "I remember well how eloquent he grew over the description of that divine Roman he grew over the description of that divine homan summer. 'It was the 'Lost Garden' of his existence, and he quoted some verses from that lovely poem of Mrs. Browning, then more in fashion than now. When I said it was a lotos draught he had drunk, he exclaimed, 'Yes! yes! you are right; it was a true lotos draught. I do not think I have ever been the same man since,' and he repeated as he could repeat, most musically, Tennyson's 'Lotos-Eaters.'"

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Hayes is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow. LONDON, Aug. 12 .- A Borlin dispatch to The Times says General Sir Garnet Wolseley will represent the British Government at the German military manœuvres in the autumn The Earl of Airlie will soon start on a tour through Canada and the United States Professor Sheldon has been commissioned by the Canadian Government to write a report on the advantages or disadvantages of Canada as a place of settlement for English farmers. He sailed in the Peruvian yesterday to make a tour

GENERAL NOTES.

Bogardus had uncommonly good fortune in catching General Garfield before 9 o'clock in the morning during the last day of the Conference, and in getting, in the course of baif an hour's sittings, three admirable negatives. His large photograph made from one of these is one of the very best pictures of General Garfield yet published. General Butler has been recognized in

Virginia City, Nev., as the man in the moon. The Enter-prise says: " His chin rested on the dark creat of the mountain, his game eye was cocked squarely toward the Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated mines. and a quiet smile seemed to be nestling in the left hand corner of his mouth. 'He knows there is oceans of sliver over there!' cried one. 'Heavens! didn't he nod us head just then and wink!' said another. All agreed that it was a wonderful phenomenou, and greatly improved the appearance or the moon."

The new passenger coaches soon to be placed on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads are different from those now in use. The seats are all finished to case, none being upholstered, and they are arranged like those in the elevated railroad ears in New-York, with the centre seats along the side of the cars. There are no panels between the windows except in the centre, where there are three wide ones thus affording ample space for mirrors, which are placed inside. The central windows are very wide, which, to-gether with the fact that there are only narrow strips of wood between them, whites the sides of the coacnes appear to be nearly all glass. The cars are all supplied with the automatic air-brake of the latest pattern.

A native of Indianapolis has returned to his home after an absence of nine years to find his wife divorced from him and remarried to another man. Her story was that when the money and letters from her husband had ceased to arrive, she concluded that some-thing had happened to him, and that, at all events, he was lost to her forever. She thereupon obtained a divorce upon the ground of desertion and failure to provide, and has for the last four years been the wife of another. The Texan took in the whole situation very coolly. In a conversation that followed be admitted

that he had no one to blame but himself, and sail he ad not wonder that under the circumstances his wife an all have got a divorcs. Indeed, he did not appear to very sorry at the turn that afters had taken.

The general argument for the substitut on of the Scrutin de Last for the present system of so mg in France turns upon these points: That small stories member constituencies are too hable to be influence by local jeatousies and ind vidual ambitions or sulmo a . that departmental elections will give the Chauber man ohesion, and that the tendencies of Republican minas ties will be better recognized. As to the objection that in certain departments the Reactionaries will carry all the seats and that in others Radicals wall exclude Mod erates, or vice versa, Gambetta's former journat, the 1871 dispels this fear, but that, even were it w tional opinion are better understood when taken in large divisions. The article quotes Gambetla's remark in 1375 as to the importance of profectoral and official pressure n the case of constituencies 200,000 strong, and arges that now, when prefects, mayors and policemen are bound to strict neutrality, the independence and reflec-tion of the electors will buffly revolutionary agitators or reactionary intriguers. As for the Republicans, their object is to diminish the pressure of local cadma and place-hunting, and to give the towns greater influence in the Chamber. At pressur no atroudiscement win less than 100,000 inhabitants returns more than a siz-gle Deputy. Tans, 10,000 inhabitants and 90,000 have equal smares in the representation, wheleas with seruin de liste each department will be assigned a number of Deputies proportionate to its population. bound to strict neutrality, the independence and reflee

One of the most interesting incidents of the recent Wesleyan Conference in Eng and was the appearance of Mr. Spurgeon upon the platform. The President, shak ing hands with him, while all the Ministers were on their feet, said : " Mr. Spurgeon, this is our way of expressing our acknowledgment of God's great mercy to you. Your great success us an evangelist of the Lord Jesus Christ has gladdened the neart of the Conference as much as if you had been one of our own minister The way in which you have organized your church has filled us with amazement. We take this opportunity of welcoming you amongst us." Mr. Spurgeon said he was altogether taken by surprise. The kind things which the President had spoken had humbled him to the ground. While opposition roused him, kindness overcame him. If any denominations had a grip of truta be belonged to the "know-nothlogs," for he was determined to know nothing among men save Jesus, and Him crucified. Their business was to believe the Word of God and to preach it. He was old-fashloned enough to believe not only in the Bible but in his verbal inspiration. He believed God had chosen the best working which the Bible might be written. But in these days there was no sure ground for some people; they allowed one doctrine after another to slip away from them. He counselled his younger brothren that most of their vie He saguted to He salutest the laymen also who were before him. He was glad they had got the laymen into the Conference

PUBLIC OFINION.

The Democratic party is what it has been r a quarter of a century. There is nothing in its essent to mid to the promise of its past or the hope of tuture, -[8:, Paul Ploncer-Press (Rep.)]

By all means let the fine-looking Democratic ordate he seen and heard of the people Trotout dear old "superb." Swing him around I Report bully. Give Hancesk and his party every inch of they want. [finfisio Express (Rep.)

To talk of Hancock's nomination as an endne of sectionalism—that there we ten by very its name since in the bone and born in the flesh—is about sometim will and when the same rights are accorded to the forth—Indianapolis News (Ind.)

SO KIND OF YOU TO SAY IT!

From The Brocklyn Engle (Born)

If Mr. Garfield should be elected President

or the fillings of the

e do not believe he will disgrace efflict MORE THAT'S THE MATTER WITH HANNA.

In his speech at Terre Haure, I have a speech at Terre Haure, I hams, speaking of Bancock, said t "And Cancinnati was als Hebron. Wasnington significant, and his habitation the citates of the b Jetasucs. The cultimentian of our hope of the forced is close upon us." What someons visions good through of the bancock of the bancock to be sure. Bayless of now, es and be his e barreled

From The Lockport Journal

Who now boasts that he voted for Breck prince in 1860 f
Who now boasts that he voted for Vallandigham in Who now boasts that he voted against Abraham Lin-ola in 1864 f Who now housts that he

he word as we bound that he never voted a dellar or a man in the Government during the word ow boasts that he never was a Union soldier flow boasts that he gave no sid to the Government has been during the Soulis f

t una-ts that he was a prisoner in " L neoin's

v boasts that he opposed emancipation f w boasts that he opposed all the constitut Who now beasts that he customest Audrew Johnson's Yet Bemoerats could boast of these things if they

HOW THE MAINE VICTORY Within which reason in agreement Recars speech to the Convention which reason mated. At im.

We are going to bury these worse than the common state of popular weath, had been also as the properties of our ways and the common state. We are going to bury these worse than we must expect to direct interposition from above. We must expect to direct interposition from above. We must be the Red Sea ourselves. We must each one of a be one of the waves, and I want to see every man lump misself up and make a big one. There are er was a lime when maividual effort was more demanded or will be better rewarded. All the questions of material interest, of tariff, of flatance are insignificant compared with the question whether our toverment is to be at the mercy of any eight wicked men who may got to be gorerror and Council. It is a question of individual about. Let there be such an overwhelming condomination by the people that the thought of this crime may bever again be a temptation to any secundered of either party so leaf as the world lives.

STATE CONVENTION PLANS.

From The Albany Express (Rep.)
So far as the Republicans are concerned, the

So far as the Kepublicabs are concerned, use Ron. E. M. Johnson, Secretary of the State Committee, says he finds opinion somewhat divided on the subject, the only ground of objection to be arged against it being the expense and labor attending the assembling of so many persons. He says it is conceded quite generally that it a convention is called by the Republicans the homines will be Charles J. Folger, the present incombent of the Cater Judgeship, who tills the vacant place temporarily by virtue of the Governer's appointment. The Democracy, who invariably wait to see what the Republicans do, and are governed accordingly in their temporarily by virtue of the Governer's appending the Democracy, who invariably wait to see what the Republicans to, and are governed accordingly in the Course, will not call a convention unless the Republicans call one flest, and it is conceded on that side also that if they hold a cervention Judge Charles A. Rapollo will be the Democratic homones. For this reason also many Republicans favor some caster way of nominating a candistathan by calling a regular State Convention. It has been signed in some quarters that a convention consisting of one deceante from each county, sixty members in all-the deceante from each county, sixty members in all-the diegates to be selected by the chairmen of the county conviction is that one delegate be sent from each Assembly District in the State—or 128 members in all—the delegates to be selected by the chairmen of the county convictions. This method would avoid the trouble and expense of holding primaries. Precisely what will be define, however, has not been determined upon as jet, but it is likely that within ten days the State Committee will be called together, and that the chairmen of the consider the matter.

SHALL WE HAVE A FULL STATE CONVENTION.

From The Utica Heraid.

In addition to the other reasons urged for a convention at this time, The Albany Express suggests one which has force in it. It says that "the Democrats who invactably wait to see what the Republicans do and are governed accordingly in their course, will set call a convention unless the Republicans call one first. The Democrats are anxious to avoid a convention, because in no other way can they avoid a row. It strikes us it is good policy to force our adversaries to do just what we know they don't want to do. The contrasts presented by the two conventions wound be softened by the two conventions wound be softened by the conventions wound be softened by the conventions wound be softened in the softened and the softened in the one-minded as now. The Democrats would need two rival factions claiming recognition, and with the sparent certainty that any compromise they might be able to fix up would prove an element of weakness in

the campaign. NO MORE TAXES ON WHISKEY AND TO-BACCO.

HANCOCK TO STOP ALL THAT-REVENUE OFFICERS TO BE DRIVEN OUT-WHAT A DEMOCRATIC CON-GRESSMAN SAYS ABOUT IT.

GRESSMAN SAYS ABOUT IT.

From The Cartereettle (Ga.) Express. Aug. 5. (Dech.)

Dr. Felion, in his speech at this place on the
22d of July, denounced in bold terms the action of the
revenue officers who were engaged in the killing of
Jones in Red Oak, Campbell County, Georgia, and sho
criticised in very plain words the Federal Judge, Woods,
who sat as an investigating court. In many things with the doctor, one being his manner of getting
into office, but must admit that he is a fathful delender
of the rights of his people when they are being imposed
upon by officers acting under the authority of the Unice
States. The doctor said the Government had no right
to tax tobacce and whiskey, and when Hancock should
be elected and the great Democratic party should go
control of the Government, that all the revenue se
tobacco and whiskey would be wiped out, and that be
more gauge of revenue officers would be accurring the
country, shooting men in the back while running for
their lives and murdering them in cold blood, and the
be turned loose by a Federal Judge without authority of